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presses more of the facts of history within smaller space, but it lacks almost entirely the leisurely judgments and discussion of political relations which will render Professor Andrews's work useful to the general reader.

There are two maps, both showing Europe after 1815.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.

Histoire du Second Empire. Par PIERRE DE LA GORCE. Tome troisième. (Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 1896. Pp. 485.)

THE third volume of M. de la Gorce's history of the Second Empire has all the excellence that characterized the two that preceded it—wealth of detail, vigor of presentation, largeness of view and impartiality of treatment. It opens with the Austro-Sardinian war of 1859, traces the history of that war, the defection of Napoleon at Villafranca, and the negotiations and intrigues that led to Italian unity. With care and thoroughness the author works his way through the plots and counterplots that made possible the annexation of the central Italian provinces to Piedmont, and he closes the first part of his presentation with the meeting of the first Italian Parliament, at Turin, in April, 1860, and the cession of Savoy and Nice during the two months following. At this point three chapters, devoted to *Traité de Commerce*, *L'Expédition de Chine* and *Massacres de Syrie* are introduced. With the completion of these interpolated essays, for they are nothing else, M. de la Gorce resumes his study of Italian history and discusses the expedition of Garibaldi to Sicily, the seizure of the papal provinces of Umbria and the Marches, and the final triumph of Cavour's policy. The closing chapters of the volume carry the reader almost for the first time to the soil of France and examine from that standpoint the remaining events in Italian history to the death of Cavour, in 1861. At the same time these chapters, in taking up the decree of November 24, 1860, whereby the address to the throne, abolished in 1852, was restored to the constitution, prepare us for a later discussion of the constitutional transformation which brought into existence in 1869-70 the liberal empire.

That which this volume brings out with startling clearness is that the history of the Second Empire is the history of a personal supremacy and not the history of a nation, the French, or of a land, France. It is not an account of the social and economic development of a people, of their trade and industry, of their prosperity and discontent, but rather is it the tale of wars, treaties and intriguing diplomacy, of the attempts of a Napoleon to cut a figure in the affairs of Europe. Furthermore, a second glance shows that even Napoleon holds second place and that we are here studying the consummate audacity of Cavour as in the later volumes we shall study the equally superb audacity of Bismarck. And the volume shows why that audacity was successful, in that it was supported by the growing sentiment for union in Italy, which, by substituting a new law for Europe based on the affinities for the old law based on

treaties and ideas of legitimacy, effected a momentous change in the character of European diplomacy.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Guide to the Study of American History. By EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., and ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Assistant Professors of History in Harvard University. (Boston and London: Ginn and Co. 1896. Pp. xvi, 471.)

IF there has ever been printed a duodecimo volume more useful than this to the student and the teacher of American history, it is not known to the present reviewer. Indeed, it would be difficult to devise a book combining in itself more of the elements of practical utility. The purpose of the authors is two-fold. They wish to convey a mass of suggestions respecting methods of work in American history, and to furnish a scheme of topics so supplied with references that it will, in all the most important parts of the field, guide the student in his special inquiries. The body of suggestions on method, which constitutes nearly half the book, has not the rigorous scheme and the air of philosophical system which marks the German books of methodology; but to American eyes it will not seem the less practically useful on that account, for, in arrangement as well as in contents, it abounds in common sense. If we might question the propriety of separating the long chapter on the general bibliography of American history (in Part I.) from the detailed bibliographies which constitute Parts II. and III., at any rate the arrangement is everywhere clear and intelligible. The part devoted to methods is full of useful and practical hints, derived not only from the authors' ample experience in teaching large classes and single investigators, but also, it is evident, from catholic observation of the plans followed by other American teachers. The needs of teachers in schools are considered, as well as those of collegiate teachers and students. The chapters in this part treat of the subject-matter as a whole and its most practicable sub-divisions; of methods in general; of the general bibliography of American history; of working libraries; of various forms of class exercises; of reading; of various sorts of written work and of tests. Of these chapters the longest (pp. 30-142) is that on bibliography in general, which gives lists of useful books on method and of bibliographical aids, of general reference-books, of text-books and general histories, of books of travellers, of biographies, of the periodicals and newspapers most often brought into historical service, of the official printed documents of the colonies and of the United States, and of other important classes of sources. The printed records of the states, for the period since the Revolution, seem to be neglected; indeed, the extent and importance of such records seems (p. 107) to be underestimated. It is likely that the lists respectively occupying pp. 78-86, 86-101, 127-132, 137-142, would gain in utility by being broken up into chronological sections. The authors' plan contemplates only a